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SALUTATORY.

In presenting ourselves to the public we make no apology for our abrupt courtship of its favor. Newspaper enterprises seldom prove a success financially without the patronage of political party or faction to advance and nourish it. Thus it is that, the independence and usefulness of the press and the great interests it should represent are not as often asserted and felt as they should be, their highest purposes contravened and most imperative interests subverted. With a laudable ambition to exercise a wider circle of influence and cultivate broader fields of labor, we start out as public journalists with a fixed determination to be untrammelled by party and unstained by faction. If open transgression and seeming state-manship are again to stalk abroad with a continuance of misrule and the anarchy of licentious ignorance, if reckless extravagance and irresponsible expenditure which has brought the country to its present deplorable condition be unabated by formidable opposition, we shall confess ourselves misled by the influences that are operating silently but strongly to achieve a peaceful revolution. Disappointed and chagrined, if our efforts in defence of established landmarks and fearless resistance of whatever would transgress or remove them proves abortive we shall then and not till then despair of the Republic. But if we are to have a higher range of purpose in nation and state, if corruption is to be rebuked and official recidivism again a condition of trust and employment, we shall expect to derive help and comfort from the masses in the renovation. It will then be our pleasing duty to stand as a faithful sentinel upon the watch tower of our liberties and raise the earliest note of warning when danger approaches. This should be the duty of a public journalist and we shall feel no uneasiness towards, nor should we oppose the formation of any party that might arise to such a position of comparative equality as will impose mutual fear and restraint and compel a just and fair circumspection in the administration of the public trusts. The best efforts of all good men should be directed to a common end we pledge ourselves to a hearty support of men and measures from whatever quarter they emanate, that are recommended by probity character ability and fitness. We shall not be blind when visible danger approaches. We shall not be deaf though sounds of peril fill the air. We shall not be dumb while a thousand duties impel us to raise the cry of reform. We shall approve the right and hearty endorse every public officer when in the faithful and conscientious discharge of his duty. We shall reprobate and censure witho it fear or favor the least direction of the public trust.

We shall insist that men who can assert no stronger claims to office than republicanism shall be thrown aside and that their posts be filled by such as unequivocally rest theirs, upon character, education and fitness.

We shall instruct the colored people that it is for their best interests and prosperity to unite with any party that will guarantee to the whole people honest and good government and a just expenditure of the public revenue. Under our comprehensive and affirmative policy we shall exhibit the interests of the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer and the taxpayer as identical and that the black man and the white may equally gather the fruits produced by the reforming spirit of the people.

We shall endeavor to be fully up to the spirit of the times which the late elections exhibit are full of significance and arouse our people to the importance of the lessons they have taught.

If our successful candidates will heed warning and stay the tide of corruption that has with might engulfed the state, they too shall receive our public and non-partisan approval and support as they may merit it. But upon no other condition.

This is our political platform and the basis upon which we propose to erect the "Tribune." In the language of the greatest of American orators, "Rather shall we catch the lowest whisper which smashes intention or purpose of emancipation on the public liberties and give our voices in unhesitating and unqualified support to the cause of the oppressed."

gence of the citizens of Beaufort County. We give us their cordial support, we enter upon our labors with strong hearts and willing hands.

THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

The Republican party smarting under a crushing overthrow, seems to us to be in danger of falling into error only less fatal than the original one, in conjuring up reasons all but the true ones, for its signal defeat. Why the people have risen up in their might, and deposed from responsible positions so many of their unworthy public servants, is best known to those who indulge in weak attempts to salve over the wounds of the sorely stricken party. One administration journal goes into a long jeremiad over the "mistake of the party," last winter, in not giving the West all the currency it clamored for; as if New York and Massachusetts were not as profoundly interested in restriction, as the West in expansion, and as if the party had not been routed even more signally "horse foot and dragons," in those States, than elsewhere. Another sagacious leader of the Republicans assures us that "the hue and cry about the 'third term' was prime cause of the disaster: that the wicked Democrats and disaffected Republicans succeeded to gether in convincing enough of the ignorant masses, that a third term meant empire and despotism to change the whole result. Another, the organ of the President, assumes that the whole mighty change is but the first in a series of "neat tricks" on the part of the Democratic leaders, who intend thereby to secure and embrace General Grant to themselves, and run him in 1876 as their own candidate.

To us it seems the most senseless folly to seek in such ingenious ways to obscure the real and patent meaning of what may justly be termed the revolution of 1874. Within the compass of three or four years have been crowded so many schemes of villainy in high places; such outrageous breaches of nearly every command in the Decalogue; such fearful prostitution of public trust; so many revolting instances of a corrupt bargain and sale of place and power, and such utter demoralization of the public conscience, that it would seem as if the most partisan journal would hardly care to risk its reputation for political sagacity by assigning false reasons for the catastrophe.

First and foremost in this record and first also to be rebuked by the stern logic of the ballot, is the Republican President. And he is not as blame-worthy as are those who judged so unwisely as to imagine that he was one of the few whom the world has known, who united great military qualities, with transcendent capacity for the administration of civil affairs. It is remarkable that men celebrated for military prowess are generally found to be hard strong statesmen. In civil life a great general is frequently and strangely the creature of impulse; influenced in his political movements by the last snatch of information; and often the creature of the last aide-de-camp who has his ear." We arraign as one of the causes of the defeat of the party that Republican chief, who to please a brother-in-law, has utterly subverted the liberties of a sovereign state; overruling that end the reports and advice of committees sent by congress to probe alleged evils, and suggest a remedy; upholding perjured judges, and sending the nation's bayonets and arms, to enforce the wicked wishes and plans of a little coterie of un-biassing sycophants, clothed with the dignity of federal Republican office-holders, offices obtained and held by direct fraud and nefarious violence. Too obstinate to change his fixed line of attack even if hecombs of soldiers wounded and dead are piled along his fatal march, but prefers the cheap glory obtained by persistence in fighting on this line"—over in error.

Nor are the great leaders who share in his humiliating defeat, less to be held up to public reprobation for the misuse of their great prerogatives. Administration papers try to belittle the effects of the crushing blow, and deny its significance. "Look," say they, at South Carolina, and Mississippi; has not the government a fine working majority there; and is not the President comforted thereby?" Two years ago the Republican majority in South Carolina was three times as large; and was piled up without government aid. With a generous government help, there has been a loss of two-thirds; by the same ratio as may be expected two years hence.

No, Republican friends, it is not well to gloss over and try to cover up suspicions of evil, or existing, and notorious, wrong, because the party is implicated; sooner or later it will and must come out and as sure as the just law of both God and man will vindicate themselves by the final arrangement and punishment of the violators, so equally certain is it that whoever high in office, uses his position to perpetrate wrong; to gratify personal ends; to sustain a mere party, or to corrupt and debauch the conscience of the people, will at some time reap the harvest appropriate to such seed sowing. While any political organization, however strong, who endorses, upholds or supports such a business as the one now being carried on by the striking of an iron

Port Royal a Point of Concentration

We have heard many and sundry eulogies assigned for the decadence and want of growth of our Southern seaports, when the material which forms the basis of our greatest staple exports, should naturally build up their commercial prosperity. The fact is until the establishment of Port Royal, their never has been a fit and suitable port upon the South Atlantic coast for the conduct of a gigantic trade. Neither Charleston or Savannah, offer the natural advantages of deep water, location or healthfulness for the establishment of great cities. All Railroad concentrations upon either of those are forced and unnatural exits from distal extremities, and upon lines that were made divergent from their natural and direct courses to the ocean, and to subserve some private enterprise, or some speculative object. For instance, the natural and proper line for the South Carolina Railroad after reaching Branchville should have been in continuation of its straight line to the ocean, and would necessarily have struck the deep water and desirable harbor of Port Royal.

It cannot be denied that but for the disastrous concentration of Railroad enterprises of the State of Georgia, upon Savannah whose bars are becoming barriers to the ingress and egress of shipping that the cotton interest would have built up an immense southern city, more profitably at some place like Port Royal, where the necessity of shipping to Liverpool via New York, would have been avoided. The bar and harbor of Charleston, even if it should be dredged out two or three feet would not enable her to compete with Port Royal for direct trade by ocean steamers that require eighteen or twenty feet of water at least, to cross its bars while the expense of keeping it so dredged, must entail an annual tax upon shipping, equal to an expense of lighterage as employed in Savannah to overcome the same difficulty. Had the Railroad concentrations been originally made upon such a port as this, as they must eventually be made, in the interest of commerce instead of being frittered away upon two impracticable ports like Savannah and Charleston, Port Royal and not New York would now be the "Queen City" of the Western Hemisphere. Shrewd and knowing ones now predict, that in a few years New York will no longer be the great shipping point of the Southern staple, and since the capabilities of Port Royal are so widely sustained and so thoroughly recognized that the great ware houses and docks for the conduct of the cotton trade heretofore necessarily making New York its emporium because no where else was hitherto found capable will be established at this wonderfully endowed port, for such purpose.

The advantages which such project possesses over the heretofore system of ware housing cotton in New York instead of keeping it stored and on deposit at a southern port subject to order either for foreign or domestic consumption is engaging the attention of merchants engaged in the cotton trade. To say nothing of the saving of expense of re-shipment and rehandling, what an immense saving in expense of storage is to be effected by such a plan, when one considers the value of space in warehouse and dockage in New York, as compared with the limitless facilities possessed around our incomparable harbor.

As to the matter of healthfulness neither Savannah or Charleston from the low flat marshy sites upon which both cities are built and surrounded can ever compete with Port Royal which on account of its high and dry situation is capable of the most thorough drainage and most unexceptionable safety from the disease incident to cities less fortuitously situated. A glance at the map and a survey of the relative distances to the various ports to which it was considered desirable to project various lines of Railroad would convince the most prejudiced that the natural and shortest routes to an ocean outlet are to Port Royal and that to reach any other port, a divergence from straight lines were invariably made. The natural and most desirable the shortest and most direct, and consequently the most economical and most expeditious routes were disregarded to the detriment of commerce that abhors distractions from natural channels. Any excess of charges in brokerage freight lighterage wharfage, storage and such like over and above what is absolutely necessary in the course of legitimate trade is a direct tax upon the profits of the producer and will ultimately cure its evils by the choice of routes. Trade will flow into its natural channels and seek cheap expeditious routes for its conduct. It is hence and for that reason that the complaint is often made and justly observed that every legislative enterprise originated in the State for the past 25 years has been suicidal to the growth and prosperity of Charleston which is being destroyed by natural causes and by "the eternal fitness of things." There can be no mistake in pointing towards Port Royal because it is a natural outlet to the ocean and no enterprise from the interior that has trade for its object can ignore its natural importance.

To ignore its natural importance, and road now projected from Augusta to "66" on the G. C. R. R. will entirely

route pursued by freights to and from the interior by the So. Ca. Railroad to reach a shipping point and the advantages that must accrue to that magnificent and hitherto undeveloped region by traversing it by an Air Line into the heart of one of the most prosperous and inviting portions of the state and bringing it into juxtaposition to a great emigrant depot as this port will become will be of incalculable benefits to the State by cheap and expeditious transit to our deep water facilities. That the main artery of supply to collateral branches should run from Spartansburg to Augusta thence to Port Royal no one who will candidly survey the topographical features will dispute the expediency and availability of what must become the great central throughfare for produce seeking exchange. There is no other way of counteracting the damaging inroads made upon the commerce of our State by east and west lines that traverse its upper sections in the interior ports outside our own limits and what has been forfeited in that way can only be recovered through the counter-balancing advantages which such a line as we have indicated would inevitably secure.

A GOLDEN TEXT.

During the last two or three years no charge has been so often in the mouths of the people who thought they were supporting the Administration, as that of treason to the Republican party. When Mr. Greeley with equal foresight and humanity insisted that Jefferson Davis should be tried or banished, and denounced the pitiful narrowness which excluded year after year a few thousand Southerners from the privileges which were accorded to their neighbors and their laborers, he was furiously abused by men who were as incapable of comprehending his motives as they were of imitating his beneficent life. When they cited him to appear before a little inquisition at the Union League Club to give reasons why he should not be cut off from among the loyal, he answered in that incomparable letter, which will always remain a masterpiece of reason and of rhetoric, giving expression to the scorn which his emancipated spirit felt for those "narrow-minded block-heads who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but did not know how." In that letter one golden phrase which then seemed startling to many ardent Republicans, but which is seen every year to be truer and wiser, "Your attempt to base a great enduring party on the hate and wrath necessarily engendered by a great Civil War, is as though you should plant a colony on an iceberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean."

These are beautiful and memorable words, and the Republican party would have been in far better plight to day if it had listened to them when they were uttered. But they were met with the loud anger of the violent partisans, or the louder laughter of fools. The policy of wrath and hatred seemed to them the best for all purposes. They could make more money and more votes by it than by any other. It brought forward and kept in public life such men as Butler and Logan, whose denunciations of rebels covered a multitude of iniquities. It proved the cloak to every kind of corruption. A rogue had only to drape himself in the star-spangled banner to steal at his leisure. A man who suggested that even Southerners had some right and some interest in the country, was instantly the target of those glib scoundrels, who were stealing the South poor in the name of liberty, and their purblind associates in the North never failed to support them. No eminence, no abilities, no luster of virtuous fame could protect a man who would not join in the hoarse cry of a vulgar and narrow hatred. Sumner offended in this way, and an obscure demagogue could stampede the General Court of Massachusetts to censure him for it. Trumbull chose to follow his instincts of lawyer and gentleman, and he was turned out of the seat in which he had for eighteen years done his State as much honor as service. We will not recall the infamy of that campaign of foulness in which Greeley was hounded to his grave. No one will deny that for eight years after the war ended, it was more damaging for a public man to counsel justice and charity to the South than it was to be caught pilfering from the public chest.

But the iceberg has drifted into war oceans, and the colony at last finds its footing insecure. This year the managers of the Republican party, confronted by the most serious peril they had ever met, loaded down with a record of frauds, misrule and abuse of power which could not be explained away, and overshadowed by a still more important danger arising from the greed and selfish caprice of the President, still could think of no issue to fire the hearts of the voters and keep their lines steady, except the old appeal of wrath and hatred. They could find no other argument to make people vote for the Administration except that the people of the South were rebels and murderers. It was tried once too often. The spell has lost its power. The war was ended nearly ten years ago, and if the South is not yet at peace, there is no hope that General Grant can pacify it. If the crimson stories were true, there would be no argument in them. But they are false, and the people have punished by their votes the calumny and the blunder together. The words of Mr. Greeley, which were a stumbling block to the patriots of the Custom-house when they were uttered, are now the common thought of every one. The policy of hate and wrath will never win another election. We leave it to these Republicans who now see the truth of the text we have quoted, to pay the proper tribute of tardy honor to the goodness they maligned and the wisdom they derided—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The saddest words of tongue or pen are about that Kellogg check, says Ben.—The Yonkers boys who eat onions for supper kiss their girls on the nape of neck.—To be sure, what would Miss N. Fish, or rather Mrs. Barrow, do for her Phil.—

BEAUFORT MACHINE SHOP.
 Having opened a Shop here, I am prepared with the LATEST IMPROVED TOOLS to Build and repair all kinds of MACHINERY, both Wood and Iron.
 Particular attention given to
 Designing and Pattern Making,
 For New Work.
 STEAM PIPE and FITTINGS,
 Constantly on hand
 At Northern Prices.
 Common Sizes of Iron Nuts
 AND STEEL.
 Personal attention given to
 SETTING and CONSTRUCTING
 STEAM BOILER
 FURNACES FOR SAVING FUEL.
 Shop next to Post Office.
J. A. Whitman,
 Mechanical Engineer.

BEAUFORT HOUSE
 Beaufort, S. C.,
 Having fitted up the above named House, for Public,
 Carriages will be on hand to carry guests to and from the Depot and
 Port Royal.
 J. A. DUPONS,
 Proprietor.
 nov25-28

MRS. MORILLO,
 Has Just Received a Fresh Stock of
FRUITS and Confectionery.
 Store Opposite the Bank,
 BAY STREET.
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SCHOONER BERTHA,
CAPT. M. B. TREVETT
 Will ply between Savannah and Beaufort, in connection with all Steamships between
 Northern Ports
 AND
 Savannah.
 Freight Carried as
LOW
 As by any other route with Quick Dispatch. All Orders Entrusted to me will be punctually attended to.
M. B. TREVETT.
 nov25-21.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS AND COTTON SHIPPERS,
 Port Royal Cotton Compressing
 Warehousing & Power Co.,
 Are prepared to receive on storage and Compress Cotton at the usual rates at their works and yard at Port Royal.
CHAS. ROGERS,
 Superintendent.
 nov25-20.

P. M. WHITMAN,
 Watchmaker and Jeweler,
 BAY STREET, BEAUFORT, S. C.,
 Has Just received from the North a fine assortment of goods at
Northern Prices.
 WEDDING RINGS, \$2.00 to \$12.00.
 SILVER RINGS, 75c. to \$1.50.
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 LADIES GOLD WATCHES, \$20 to \$50.
8 Day & 1 Day Striking Clocks,
\$3.50 to \$8.
 GENTS' GOLD CHAINS, PINS, ETC., (S. S. SLEEVE)
 BUTONS, STUDS, WATCH CHAINS,
 LADIES GOLD and PLATED JEWELRY,
 GOLD PENS, &c., &c.
 Gents' Gold and Silver Watches.
 Call and examine before purchasing, and satisfy yourself you can save ten to twenty-five per cent from Charleston or Savannah prices.
 nov25-27.

JAS. E. MCGREGOR,
CARRIAGE MAKER.
 Repairing all kinds done with neatness and dispatch, an satisfaction guaranteed. Shop corner West and Canon Streets,
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 SHAVING,
 HAIR CUTTING,
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 SHAMPING,
 In the most
 Artistic Style.
 5.00 in the rear of the
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 Full Stock of Lumber
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LOW
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 delivered as
 soon as possible.
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JAMES E. BOYCE,
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 Dealer in
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 WINES,
 LIQUORS,
 AND TOBACCO,
 NOTIONS,
 DRY GOODS,
 BOOTS
 and SHOES
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J. A. ENSLOW,
 FACTOR,
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 141 East Bay, Street,
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Dry Goods
 Fancy Goods,
 Boots,
 Trunks, Valises,
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 On hand a large
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 At Prices
MRS. MARY
 North East Cor. Bay and Scott Street,
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 nov25-24.

N. BRADY,
 Dealer in Groceries, Liquors, &c.
 The highest price paid for
 Otter Mink & Deer SKINS
 and all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
 BAY ST., BEAUFORT, S. C.
 nov25-22.

W. M. FRENCH,
 AGENT,
 Wholesale and Retail
 DEALER IN
 Fine Groceries, Fruits and
 Vegetables, A full Assortment
 Canned Goods,
 Dried Fruits, &c.
 Just Received a Barrel of CANADA BALSAM
 in pk. kils.
 20 Barrels Biscuits..
 10 Barrels Apples,
 \$3.50 per barrel,
 Catawba Grapes.
 Oranges, Cranberries,
 Figs, Onions,
 Cabbages,
 Potatoes, &c.,
 THE BEST HAMS IN THE MARKET
 SMOKED TONGUES,
 DRIED BEEF,
 BREAKFAST BACON,
 4,500 pounds SHOULDERS,
 Suitable for Country Merchants.

WM. MITCHELL,
 Blacksmith and
 Horseshoe
 Any work in my Line Executed
 with dispatch. Satisfaction
 done as well as a cheap price.
 SHOP OPPOSITE
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